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FANCY DRAPERY GOODS.—We are requested to call the particular attention of all the drapers, shippers, and stockholders, of drapery and other goods, to **FANCY'S** extensive sale, this day, of New Goods, ex *Paragon Merchant*, which will be sold without reserve. *Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. Stubbs to remind parties who are in search of a good investment that he will sell by public auction, on *King's* 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th,

The following is an account of the running:-

First Day.	
First Race.	
Brighton Town Plate of £25, for all horses, weighs for age— heats once round and a distance. Entrances £2 10s.	
r. M'Donald's Baronet. M'Donald . . .	1 1
r. Cassan's Toby. C Mackenzie . . .	2 2
r. Burgoyne's Farnham . . . Burgoyne . . .	3 3
Second Race.	
Maiden Plate of £20, for all horses under seven years old, that never won before the day of the race— heats for age— heats once round.	
Entrances £2.	
r. F. G. Leslie's Creeping Jenny.	
Leslie	1 1
r. Mackenzie's Cock Robin. Mackenzie	2 dr.
r. John Balfour's	3 2
Third Race.	
Entrances 3s.	
r. M'Donald's	3 dr.

Third Race.

Welter Stakes, of £20, for all horses carrying 12 stone—three times round the course.

1. C. Campbell's Hackaway, Donald	1
2. Burgoine's Job, owner	2
3. Bigge's Splitter, owner	3
4. Leslie's Chasler, owner	4
5. Russell's Charley, owner	5

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

This day like the first, turned out remarkably well, and there was about the same attendance as the course.

The first race was the

Hurdle Race, of £20, for all horses. weights age—twice round the course, over six poles, three feet nine inches high. Entrance 1s.

1. Bigge's Dermot M-Fig, owner	1
2. Russell's Charley, owner	0

Second Race.

Hack Hurdle Race, of £15, for untrained colts, each weight, 3 poles entrance—heats six rounds, over three leaps, three feet three inches high. Entrance £1 10s

1. C. Mackenzie's Slitherum Whack, owner	3	1
2. F. D. Cameron's	1	2
3. Russell's Volteiger, Russell	0	2

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, May 27.

First Race.

Publicans' Purse of £25, for all horses, weights for age—heats twice round the course.

Time, 12:10. Distance 1 m. 5 fur. 8 rods.			
Time, 2 race of 2 miles in 4 minutes 10 seconds.			
W. C. Campbell's Hawkaway, M'Donald	2	1	1
W. C. Leslie's Creeping Jenny,			
W. H. Barrow's	1	2	3
R. Bigge's Splinter, owner	5	4	
A. C. Campbell's Julius Caesar, C.			
MacKenzie,	4	3	4
R. Russell's Charley, owner	3	d.	

Second Race.

Ladies' Race of £20, for all horses, weights age— heats once round. Entrance £2.

Baronet walked over. Much disappointment was experienced in consequence of there being no competing horse for the Baronet, who as allowed to walk over the course.

Third Race.

Tally-ho Stakes of £20, for all horses carrying 11 stone— three times round the course.

C. Cannan's, Toby, C. MacKenzie
 1 | | || R. Bigge's Dermot M'Fie, owner | 2 | | |
P. Burgoyne's Job, owner	3		
W. C. Leslie's Clasher, owner	4		
R. Russell's Charley, owner	d.		

Fourth Race.

The Beaten Stakes, of £10, for all horses beaten at the meeting, weights for age— once round the course. No entrance money.

R. Burgoyne's Parnassus, owner
 1 | | || W. H. Barrow's | 2 | | |
A. C. Campbell's Julius Caesar, Mackenzie	3		
MacKenzie	4		
R. Russell's Charley, owner	5		

Fifth Race.

The Hack Stakes, of £5, for all untrained horses, weights, post entrance— heats once round. Entrance 10s.

John McDonald's Tommy.....	1	3	1
R. Biggs's Sailor Boy	0	1	0
J. Mackenzie's Silithrum Whet..	0	2	0

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

PANOTIC CHASER.—A ticket-of-leave holder, Mr. James Hume, who was on Saturday last brought before the Police Court by the Superintendent of Wm. Lawson, Esq., C., under the following circumstances:—That he appeared some few days since two bullocks were raised in his paddock, and he perceived a day from an enclosed paddock on Mr. Lawson's estate at Prospect; their tracks were, however, followed down to the dividing fence the next farm, one of the top rails of which he picked up, and immediately afterwards he observed that the bullock had appeared to have jumped the other rail. On close search being instituted, a continuation of the animals' tracks, as also that of a man, were traced to a place where they disappeared, where they were lost. The Superintendent then proceeded some short distance further to where the prisoner resided, when he later asked the object of the Superintendence, which he stated was that it begged him to get off his horse while (Graves) got him, and he would assist in the chase. Some time was taken by Graves in getting his horse, during which he stated that the prisoner might be alarmed by his dog barking, and on going out to ascertain the cause, saw some person driving a bullock, and he then suspected something was wrong, and he immediately returned to his house, and called on the Superintendent, belonging to the entrance of the adjoining estate, belonging to Captain Weston, he felt convinced his suspicions were correct, and he saw two bullocks, with a strange cow and a heifer. The Superintendent then accompanied him to the place he caught them, and he gave the Superintendent a very accurate description of them, and on offering to take the Superintendent "the white little puppy" lost long ago, he said he had had gone. By this time Graves had got his horse, and he and the Superintendent started; when the former, after leading the bullocks for some hours in a very zig-zag course over the country, and having been deterred by a most respectable settler of the name of Dunsmuir, and after namingly describing the colour and shape of the cattle missed some more of the same race and he thought that he had found it, that he came upon the parties when they were in the act of skinning them. It is needless to add that there was not the slightest suspicion of anything being amiss until the prisoner showed the superintendent no tracks in the long route taken by them, and he evidently delayed him by the long time he kept him in procuring his horse, there was

It was practised for time being gained for a misaim, little being got away. Graves before the Court most solemnly denied having been present at the murder, and that he was the only person had deposed to. Chief Justice Ryan stated to the Court that this was not the first time Graves had been guilty of making false accusations as he had on several occasions in the past. He was then taken from his cell in the dead hour of the night and taken him to the residence of a most respectable settler at Prospect, to seize a still, which he (Graves) alleged was then and there found full work. Graves was taken in a suspicious manner in which the prisoner had acted, directed cancellation of his arrest of leave.

LOSS OF LIFE PREVENTED.—On Saturday afternoon, as one of the water carts belonging to the Government was passing through the main Church into Philip street, the driver, a prisoner of the Crown, and who it subsequently appeared, was intoxicated, in endeavouring to turn off at the corner of the street, the cart was overturned, the head, slipped on to the wheel and with his head right under the wheel when he had in fact commenced passing over it, the driver Mr. George Oakes rushed forward and endeavoured to turn the wheel round so that the man's head must have been crushed into the ground for promptly as Mr. Oakes acted, it was as found, on the man's immediate removal to hospital, the man was feebly breathing, and the driver, who was a man of some age, had been torn off so as to leave the head of the head completely bare.

WINDSOR.
JUN 12.—POLICE OFFICER.—The business this Court has been unusually dull and interesting during the last fortnight; no cases have been brought before the Court, the following having come under the consideration of the bench. On the 25th ultimo, Dr. Joseph Dowe, of Portland Head, appeared on summons, at the instance of Richard Page, charged with having met the defendant, the conductor of Page's punt on the Hawkebury, about ten miles from Windsor. Dr. Dowe did not deny cutting the rope, but pleaded justification—because he had pulled the rope to his land, the rope was fastened was sunk on his land, and the road from the punt being also a trespass and he having given Page notice repeatedly to remove the punt rope, which was never done, and that he had done nothing but what was right in endeavoring to prevent a trespass, which was of serious

WATERLOO BARRAGE.—We have the gratifying announcement that several of the leading gentlemen in the district have decided on celebrating the memorable events of the 18th and 19th June, 1842, by the erection of a monument in commemoration of the foundation of the colony, by a public dinner, to be held in the long room of Fisher's Hotel, Macquarie-street. It is expected that this measure for the Cumberland borough will distinguish the colony as a nation.

THE WEATHER.—Till within the last week the district had been subjected to a period of dry and frosty weather, which retarded vegetation to a serious extent. Happily, however, the weather has improved since the 10th inst., and the latter end of the week will supply of doubt the quantity would gladly be welcomed by our agriculturists.

MORETOWN HAY.

JUNE 9.—The approaching lambing season is putting the squatters in these districts fairly on their wits and to procure the additional labour absolutely required at that important period the cry out for men is universal, and wages are consequently rising rapidly. After the market week was over a meeting was held at the Victoria Hotel on the 31st ult., to adopt immediate measures to import labour in some shape into the district, the meeting was very numerous, and the following resolutions were passed amongst them, that at any one labour market

had for the September-landing season. A proposition was made by Mr. P. W. Welsh, to bring up men from Hobart Town, at the following rates:—

	s.	d.
If 50 subscribers for	4	0
per head,		
100	4	0
200	4	0
300	3	13
400	3	10

One-half the passage-money to be paid immediately, and the other moiety on landing at Brisbane. The proposition was then discussed. It was proposed to form a Committee to take into consideration the proposition, and another from the same gentleman to bring up 100 men at the rate of £2 15s. each, of which half was to be paid down when they were subscribed for, Mr. Welsh taking any charge or freight that may be incurred in Sydney or Victoria. Diemen's Land; the other moiety of the passage-money to be paid on the arrival of the men at Hobart Town, and the balance to be paid as follows:—He would undertake to bring up a certain number of natives from the New Hebrides at £5 per head, payable by the following instalments:—one upon signing, one upon arrival, and two pounds per head on the return of the vessel with the immigrants, the contract to be made with the Government, and the captain, the chiefs, and the following articles of clothing, one check or red shirt, one pair of canvas trousers, and one cotton rag.—the following morning the Committee brought up and submitted their Report:—

Razors.

The Committee appointed at the public meeting of the stockholders and employers

- 1.—That in the districts of Moreton Bay and the District of the Port Phillip, on the 1st of Monday, the 31st May, 1847, for the purpose of effecting arrangements for the introduction of labourers into the district, he leave to report for his answer.
- 2.—After mature deliberation, your Committee recommend that Mr. Welsh's offer of introduced labour from Van Diemen's Land be preferred.
- 3.—That the proposal which leaves the disposal of the vessel at Mr. Welsh's free disposal be adopted.
- 4.—That an alphabetical list of subscribers be made out, and that Mr. Welsh be required to hire them as they offer in alphabetical succession.
- 5.—That the men be hired to obey all lawful commands of their employers, but without the understanding that the care of these will probably be their occupation.
- 6.—That Mr. Arthur Sidney Lyons be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer.
- 7.—That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the immigrants, of whom Mr. Welsh has duly fulfilled his agreement and to report to the subscribers whether the undertaking has succeeded.
- 8.—That Mr. Welsh be bound to start from Sydney on the 1st of August, or the 15th, or later than the 1st July, and to make no unnecessary delay in hiring and delivering the men.
- 9.—That the delivery of the men to the agents be not unaided upon till twenty-four hours after their arrival at Brisbane has been given.
- 10.—That the ration to be allowed to the men be as follows:—10 lbs. flour, 10 lbs. meat, 8 lbs. flour, 12 lbs. meat, 4 oz. tea, and 2 lbs sugar.
- 11.—That a cheque from each subscriber for one-half the amount subscribed be immediately handed to Mr. Lyons, the treasurer, and another cheque for the remaining moiety be likewise handed him, to be appropriated according to the terms of Mr. Welsh's contract.
- 12.—That the Committee appointed by the sixth resolution be empowered to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Welsh, and to report the proposition agreed to at the meeting.
- 13.—That the following gentlemen be required to act as a Committee, with power to add to their number, three to form a quorum, viz:—Mr. Francis Bigger, Mr. George Leslie, Mr. H. Hughes, Mr. J. Kinchela, Mr. D. Arwe, Mr. A. S. Lyons, Mr. J. Balfour, Mr. W. H. Hay, Mr. G. Burgoyne, and Mr. C. J. Mackenzie.

After reading the Report it was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr Francis Bigger and seconded by Mr. C. J. Mackenzie.

the 1906 labourer had moved from the shore to the interior of the colony. The Committee beg to suggest that a meeting be called on behalf of the stockholders of Moreton Bay. After the arrival of the labourers from Van Diemen's Land, the Committee will be in a position to expedite raising funds with a view to the importation of labour from Amoy or the South Seas Islands. The Committee undertake measures to procure information whether the labour be to be imported from the East or the West. This resolution being seconded, was carried.

It was then proposed, with reference to the expedited emigration from Great Britain to the colony, that the Committee of the Labour Association, to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, a statement that he will be pleased to take such steps as will facilitate the introduction of a fair number of labourers and re-emigrate into the colony on their arrival in the colony. To this resolution was then put and carried. After the vote of thanks to Mr Hughes, the chairman of the meeting, the meeting terminated.

Sixty men were subscribed for almost instantaneously, and no doubt, so soon as the result of the meeting became known to the stockholders throughout the district, every one will avail himself of the opportunity of procuring labour.

Several parties have left the Darling Down stock with the intention of driving the cattle to the Darling Downs, and the Darling Downs new stations. The intention is beautiful if the migration of stock, feed and water be abundant everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

THE LONDON PASS.—The Times is divided into thirty-four shares—John Walter holds twelve, which pay him £1,000 a year. The profit being £15,000, John Delane is the editor, and Walters's son sub-editor, but chief leading article is written by Cassell, of Knightbridge, an officer of the 1st Life Guards, who is paid £1,000 a year. John Oxenford is the dramatic censor, Richardson the literary critic, Horace T. the condenser of the parliamentary reports. The paper's circulation is £2,000, and its weekly expenses £3,355. The proprietors own the sole property in Sir John Easton (whose son-in-law, John Doyle, is the editor), with Grosvenor Park, in 1834, and the paper was sold to the proprietors for £50,000, of which £10,000 was paid in cash, and £40,000 was given to John D. to carry. The sub-editor is Mr. Hodgkinson—the daily circulation

7000 copies. The *Herald* belongs to Haldane & Co. of the Standard, who bought it in 1844 for £10,000. It is the oldest of the London papers, and its circulation is 60,000, and it returns £5500 to the proprietor.

Advertised by the order of the licensed Victuallers of the City of London, and the County of Middlesex, and advertised by Dr. Sheridan, assisted by George Thompson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and by Mr. J. Anderson, the founder, having retired from the management four years ago. Its circulation is 4004, and annual profit £1000. The *Weekly Dispatch* is next to the *Times*, and is published by Messrs. W. Blacklock and Harmer; the former receive annually £12,000, the latter £24,000; weekly circulation 61,800. I am told that the editor receives 5/6d. a letter a week (the editor is Mr. Thomas Stansfeld, Esq., of the Temple); Mr. W. H. Wroughton is the editor, William the 1st. Editor, "and his son Robert, the dramatic critic. The *Sunday Times*, founded in 1827, is published by Messrs. W. Blacklock and Harmer, and has an annual circulation of £4000, and an annual profit of £1000 during the year 1854. The editor is Mr. T. K. Chapman—sub-editor, by Leman Reed, the playwright.

Reporting news, and theatrical intelligence, and the *Illustrated London News*, the contents are its leading features; in addition, which it often contains original novels, and popular authors. Ainsworth was paid £500 for writing "Old St. Paul" for its columns. The proprietors, Messrs. W. Blacklock and Harmer, do not wish to discontinue it, so badly did he do the work; this he refused to do, and insisted despite every annoyance they could

"Strathern," and James is now contributing to "The Step Mother." J. A. St. John, Esq., a traveler, is the police officer in Greenville Broom and Tinsie, the two new novels by the author of the stage critic, *Bell's Life* in London is a fitable property. Its circulation is 25,000 a week; the profits on advertisements for the week ending 25th inst. were \$1,000. The proprietor of the *Chronicle* has refused an offer of \$75,000 for *Bell's Life*. Dowling is editor (with a salary of £800 a year), and assisted by Grant and others. The *Observer* has been asked to publish a notice of the latest information, to get which expense is spared. Doxat is the editor, its circulation is 6000 weekly. The *Era*, known of this not very popular journal, is, it is said, the best of the London papers and critiques. The *Literary Gazette* is still edited by Jerdan; the *Athenaeum* by Dilke, and edited by Perceux, the *Pictorial* takes the place of the *Illustrated*. The *Illustrated* has increased three halfpenny twice since the *London Journal*, which failed recently through changing its title to the *Literary Times*, and price to 3d. The *Colonial Gazette* is edited by the *Illustrated*, and is a new paper from the *Argus*, and restored to its original character; it is now edited by Westmacott. *Argus* has taken the name of the *English Athenaeum*, the editor avowing as his reason for the change that the *Athenaeum* is its old title. The *Naturalist* is still conducted by Bernard Gregory. The *Railway Review* edited by Robinson, M. A., the late editor of the *Review*, *Times* and *Illustrated*. Mark Twain is the helm, giving it a circulation of £50 a week, cost of the paper, one penny.

THE RULES OF PROGNOSTICATION.—We suppose the case of a mistress of a family, who, in the course of her life, has been late with everything which had to be done, there is a fruitful accumulation of demands upon her attention during the last day. The clock strikes twelve, and the day is ended. In this state of hurry and confusion, if wrong orders are given, which have to be obeyed; if messengers are sent hither and thither, they scarcely take time to eat, and the day is thus lost. The children, who have grown disorderly, children teasing and frightened, the husband is angry, and all words pass between him and his wife. A quarrel ensues, and the day is thus lost. They are blamed. Time—precious time rolls on, and all with accelerating speed. The didactic sound of carriage-wheels is heard. At last the mistress perceives that it is late, and before she has time to do anything, the carriage is drawn off. All dignity is lost, for carriage is at the door—little children are carried in their arms—there is no time for tears, and she is forced to farewell in haste, as she rushes past them, leaving behind her, perhaps for months of absence, the remembrance of her angry countenance, her unjust reproaches, and apparent want of affection to her children. The mistress of a family, who is being loved best in the world. The mistress of such a family as this can scarcely be blamed if they rejoice when their mistress is absent, and if they are glad to see her in isolation in the peaceful absent painter has quitted him; or the children, if they fail to look with any very eager expectation to signs of their mother's return.—*The Daily Telegraph.*

"HOW TO WORK HOURS" IS DUE to know a gentleman of high literary name when his MS. has been laid aside for a while, and he has to write again. He cannot make out his own handwriting, and he has to ask a friend to read it. He is up in type, and then it can be read, when published or not. The public can have no idea how much writers are indebted to their friends for help. The friends of writers themselves are equally indebted to them. A class of tradesmen are so indispensably necessary. Should the baker fail us, we could not get our bread. Should the shoemaker fail for ourselves, should the tailor fail us, we could not get our clothes. Should we fail us, we could knit for ourselves; but if the printer should fail us—the world would not worth the living in.—*London Correspondent of the Fifth.*

THE Finance Committee commenced its statements, speaking with the remark, "The unfortunate client who appears by me," and then came a full stop; beginning again, after an embarrassed pause, "The unfortunate client who appears by me," he did not had his share of speech quickened by the calm ratiocination of Judge, who interposed in his softest tones.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—It having been asserted, and I am inclined to believe, that the vapour of ether is dangerous, and that surgeon who permits its use is careless of the welfare of his patient, allow me, through your columns, to state that I have within the few days witnessed several happy recoveries from that, having myself inhaled, but experienced upon any one, and in no instance did mischief or even unpleasantness follow. I performed the needful surgery upon a woman of England and Ireland establish the same,—that the inhalation of the vapour of ether is harmless. In experimenting for surgical purposes I had one gentleman 24 minutes under the influence of ether, and was surprised at his recovery was, without he would have a tooth drawn again without first undergoing the same process.

It is a very common discovery have witnessed by many persons of the sound judgment, among whom I will venture to name, Messrs. Michie, Holroyd, Kemp, Alder, Allen, M.C., Colonial Surgeon Richard Smith, and others, that the vapour of ether is safe, and that it is not necessary to advise those who have any doubt, and feel an interest in the subject, to pay a visit to the Bathurst Dispensary, and to Mr. J. J. Bellario, who will be happy to give them the opportunity of forming their own conclusions.

Yours truly,
CHARLES NATHAN

Published North, June 14.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning GENTLEMEN,—In your journal of this date has been published an extract from the dated October 29, 1839, relative to the publication of my new work, you have de- I am at a loss to imagine how it could permit me to assure you that nearly statements made by the Herald and Geographical Society; the fact that I informed Cavenish, Esq., of the same, and that he had written a diary affairs J. T. W. was as much against as sinning;" his liabilities were reported as much larger than they have been proved to be; as to the assertion there were no means to incurable poration to his debts; as to the amount perity taken away with him, that could have been to any very considerable as the cause of the failure, to prove the of the goods, and the cash he had re- late in the short period that he conten-

his flight must have been inconsiderable; that he admitted me to state my conviction; that there was no other person present; that I saw him at his own house; that he had befriended J. T. W., and his wife, at the time this article appeared; that he prevailed upon J. T. W. to abandon her name, and send for his wife, this arrangement being effected by the stickler, who was Rev. Doctor. I feel bound to make this communication in justice to the dead, and to remain, Gentlemen,

I am, Yours respectfully,
RICHARD HIFE

Sydney, June 11.

[We inserted the paragraph respecting the person in consequence of several persons having written us that they were in the colony at the time he was writing the article, and as we are not aware that there are any inaccuracies in it. As for these articles against Dr. Long, that is too absurd to require comment.—Ed.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Gentlemen,—Having been in close communication with the Council Chamber Committee, as well as the Council Chamber itself, I regret to find that you have not been able to reply at an earlier date, even briefly as I now propose, elaborate leading article of Thursday, which would have led me to dedicate to the vindication of my reputation, and the punishment of my self-esteem.

You begin by stating that
The member for the Northumberland Boro' has written us one of those

[illegible][illegible]

"An Otter: Sir John, why an otter?"
 "Because says to Falstaff, who indelgently
 onally in strange situations. Yes; why say
 Sir *Hieronymus* says, 'The otter is the
 the Greek,' as you say,' although I have
 viously imagined that Helens was the
 for while (the *Magnum Britannicum*
 which Javens' speaks), as I likewise see
 lowing upon the sea, and the otter is a
 creature—such at least being the mean-
 placed to the word in the days when y
 tached to say of me (somewhat humble
 Sir *Hieronymus* says, 'The otter is the
 ance with which beautiful language is
 one possessed, though only a humble
 a *Souls' Tutor*, but of which I am
 's' truth; that I have never called
 awaiting a favourable opportunity to
 rancour which I, though generally ad-
 be an inoffensive person, have as stran-
 countered more than once in this colony.
 "Yours obedient humble servant,
 PATRICK GRANT
 Newstead, Saturday, June 12.

MR. LOWE'S PARAPHRASE.
 To the Editors of the Sydney Morning
 GENTLEMEN, I presume that most people
 read the squabulous pamphlet which
 Lowe has considered it necessary to ad-
 vance in the name of the *Magnum Britan-*
 ica, the *Truth*, claimed to be the

question is so momentous, the interest is so vast, and the danger which it presents so imminent, that I make no apology for addressing you on this subject."

After this very alarming preamble, Mr. Lowe proceeded to say, that "up to the present time, when the price of land was raised £12s. per acre, the squatters looked on it as a thing of course, and were regarded by the rest of the community as very temporary occupants of the land; but now, when the Act of Parliament passed for raising the minimum price to £15s. the squatters began to look upon this as a thing of consequence."

So this "momentous question," which Mr. Lowe said was "so imminent danger," turns out to be the question of the squatters' tenure, in which Mr. Lowe supposes the squatters to look upon their position, as a thing of consequence.

Such are the "will of the wisp" of the squatters.

which these glorious patriots, those for posterity, as Mr. Lowe calls them.

Again.—In speaking of this Act must, passed in 1842, for raising troops, Mr. Lowe says—

"This Act has destroyed the land intended to be sold; and the income was intended to promote, and annihilate the value of the land; it was intended to force the Mr. Lowe's entire reliance on the truth of this assertion, and, true, the pamphlet is not worth costs."

I join issue with Mr. Lowe on this, and I contend that this Act has not destroyed the land, stopped immigration, annihilated the value of the land.

This colony was founded for the affording an outlet to the prison population of Great Britain. An African negro land was sold, and the proceeds, £60,000, were given to the proprietors, the thousands of convicts brought to the expense of the home government. The fortunes were soon made under the sale of the land, and the proprietors did not a natural tide of immigration, their labour to our shores,—that the distance to England was too great; we imagined might get rid of the convicts and did not.

And now, the land is sold, and the entire heads of its unfortunate population. This very land fund was parcel of the forcing system.

There is but one remedy, the reduction of the land tax. The real value of the land is not the same as it was in 1842, then it had to do with the 'trustee for posterity.' It is astonishing how such a mass of consistency and error has been condensed into a pamphlet. Witness the following:

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Aylen Committee is a very important document. The noble Secretary proposed to submit all the recommendations of the Committee to the Council of the Land Grievance Committee drawn two years and a half ago; and, in grateful acknowledgment of the work they've put up in your place in the last two years, to submit to the Council the Manichæan Millennium of Nightmares (who could see nothing there but the devil himself, having great wit and a little more of the spirit of justice, snatch from the hands of the land their rightful inheritance, and fight up the torch of discord through the darkness of the night, in convulsions, amid which nothing of gold, or nobles, can be expected to win set aside against class, by expropriation, and the like, and so on, another of what he had a just sense of right to." And then you go on to all these evils, the *results of your own policy*, which, he consummated "let me say, stay the same, and the same shall be no home for you" L. Pomposo, in the fairy opera, "away! you'll go away!" You will say, "I'll go away, I'll seek, I'll seek, dark, her climate rude, the north the one pearl of great price, the noble stay of constitutional liberty, not try to succumb to these equalities."

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Mr. Lowe
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Surely, my dear Sir, you cannot say, or you do not say all you mean, or you poor bewildered squatters to ourselves how much is to be taken. You appear before us as an advocate of the rights of the poor, and you speak of the case by bad evidence as well as of the case by good evidence. You speak of sophistry where sound argument is forthcoming; and by improvement of the truth where the simple truth would do.

It is for us the judges to be satisfied and catch the truth which is struck by the collision of the Mr. Robert L. and the Mr. Robert Lowe of 1847. The fragments of truth, as you say, are few. Rhetoric does not, not eloquence, when it mistakes itself for truth. The things themselves are of steel, and they are the value which they strike in the truth.

it is our own fault if we cannot re-
their proper place, and make that
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of the cause. We first must be-
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usual activity by the sayings and
we are about to consider. The fa-
and various, but we must help a
You appear, Sir, in your press-
the doctrines which you so ably
nounced in 1845, to have taken as
which gives us the key to your
logic

All philosophers who find
Some favourite system to their
will point to the point to sit
Will find that all nature is fit
And I, for one, must congratulate
success hitherto in its application.
And I, for one, in following my
its dignity, but to a certain ex-
ture; and it would be hard to fix
which you appear to be so
Red by natural constitution and
to be a creature of a certain
wandering train of mind, and
expressions and opinions of all kinds
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quick and very bright,—not a
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deeper purposes can impart; a po-

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